

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO BREAK MONOPOLY

Claims Roads in Anthracite Region Control All Shipping.

SUIT TO BE FILED TO-DAY

Department of Justice Explains Reasons for Beginning Action.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The following statement was made public at the Department of Justice to-day:

"The petition, which will be filed to-morrow by the government in the United States Court at Philadelphia, is aimed at the anthracite coal monopoly. The Reading Company, a holding corporation; the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Erie Railroad Company, and the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, comprising all the railroads that tap the anthracite regions save the Pennsylvania, the New York, Ontario and Western and the Delaware and Hudson (which last does not extend to Tidewater), are made defendants, together with their subsidiary coal-mining companies. As yet no evidence of sufficient probative force to connect the three last named railroads with the alleged unlawful combination and monopoly have been found. Should such evidence be forthcoming in the progress of the trial they may, and, of course, will be joined with the other defendants.

Silence Competition.

"The petition charges that the defendants have conspired to silence competition among themselves in the transportation and sale of coal, and to prevent the sale of the independent output in competition with their own, thereby establishing a monopoly, and in support of this general allegation it specifies that the defendant railroads agreed among themselves upon a uniform contract to be entered into by them or their coal companies with the independent operators along their respective lines, under which the railroads would be able to control the sale of the independent output, and that by virtue of their control of all the means of transportation from the anthracite mines to Tidewater save the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company, the defendant railroads were able to force and practically did force the independent operators along their lines into making these contracts. And further that twice in recent years the defendants have defeated the construction of projected independent railroads from the mines to Tidewater, which would not only have introduced competition into the transportation of anthracite coal, but would have enabled the output of the independent operators to be sold in the markets in competition with that of the defendants.

"The petition prays generally that the defendants be enjoined from further carrying out their combination, and specifically that the above described contracts be canceled, and that the mergers between the Erie Railroad Company and the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and the Central Railroad Company, of New Jersey, and their coal companies be dissolved."

DRAGGING ORCHARD THROUGH THE FIRE

(Continued from First Page.)

Judson Powder Company and asked me if I could pick out the names I had given. I picked out a few as the one I thought I remembered.

"Don't you know there was but one ten-pound sale of dynamite that whole year?"

"Mr. McPartland showed me several."

"But all the others were in the name of a well-known customer of the firm."

"There were several names."

Placed Bomb in Daylight. Orchard said the morning he placed the bomb at the front door of the Bradley house people were passing on their way to work. The bomb was inside a wooden box. Orchard took a downward case and was out of the house before the explosion occurred.

"From the examination of the place after the explosion, don't you know that the walls were blown out instead of in?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"They were all shattered."

Orchard said that as Bradley opened the door he would be sideways to the bomb, and the explosion would be more likely to blow him out than in.

Drew Diagram of Spot. Witness, with the calmness that has been his demeanor throughout, drew a diagram for the attorneys, showing just where he had placed the bomb and where Bradley would be with the opening of the door. At the suggestion of Judge Wood, Orchard left the witness chair and walked over to the jury box, where he explained the diagram to the twelve men. He did not hesitate in supplying any detail demanded by Richardson.

Orchard said that it was from the newspaper that he learned Bradley had been blown into the street.

"Then you don't know positively that he was blown into the street?" asked Richardson.

"I didn't see him go," said Orchard.

In reply to questions, Orchard said

Every mother feels a great dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger incident to the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery. Mother's Friend is the only remedy which relieves women of the great pain and danger of maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are overcome; the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical hour are obviated by the use of Mother's Friend. "It is worth its weight in gold," says many who have used it. \$1.00 per bottle at drug stores. Book containing valuable information of interest to all women, will be sent to any address free upon application to

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanes and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY S. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

he went to the corner grocery for a few days after the explosion to learn Bradley's condition.

Detailed by Haywood.

Orchard said it was while he was living in Denver with Steve Adams that he was detailed by Haywood to help Adams to assassinate Judge Gabbert in Denver.

"Haywood said he wanted us to shoot Gabbert because he felt the use of dynamite would get everybody in trouble," said Orchard. His idea in continuing to kill was to get the ranch Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone had promised him.

"And you were ready to kill everybody in Colorado for a \$300 ranch?" suggested Richardson.

"I don't know about that," replied Orchard.

Orchard said he lurked about Judge Gabbert's house several nights, hoping for a chance to shoot him.

"Why didn't you go up and ring the doorbell and pump into him?" asked Richardson.

"Because I was too cowardly," said Orchard without a moment's hesitation.

"You considered yourself a very brave man, didn't you?"

"I call all the things I've done very cowardly," said Orchard in a low, even voice.

Denied This Crime.

At the afternoon session, Richardson asked Orchard if he had not tried to get Max Milach, a man of good reputation, in Denver, into a plan to blow up a boarding-house full of "scabs" in Globeville.

"No, sir," replied Richardson. "Max Milach tried to get me into it. He suggested it."

"And what did you say?"

"I said I'd try to help him do it."

He did not ask Milach for any money when he entered into the plan.

Milach, according to Orchard, said the "scabs" were driving him out of business, and he wanted them gone away with.

Orchard said he had talked to Haywood about the proposed dynamiting and was told not to do it. That ended the matter.

Plan to Kill Hearn.

Mr. Richardson next devoted himself to the proposed assassination of Frank Hearn, of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Attorney Richardson asked Orchard if he had not heard and read of a debate between Haywood and Hearn before a State Senate committee.

The attorney, in response to an objection from the prosecution, said the question was intended to show that it was entirely possible for Orchard to have been in the latter's party, rather than to have heard it from Haywood himself.

The question was allowed, and Orchard said he knew Haywood, but he did not know what he was doing.

Brought Woman in Case.

Richardson brought a new feature to the case by asking Orchard in regard to his acquaintance with Lottie Day.

The witness said he met the woman after going to live at the Hotel Belmont, following his break with Adams.

Before he could "get" Goddard, Orchard said that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone all three told him to go down to Canon City to continue his attempts on Peabody.

The arrangement was made at Moyer's home, in the Aberdeen Plaza. This was the first time Orchard had brought Moyer into the case for a long while.

Orchard was about to go into the details of the conversation with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone when court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

METCALF PARTY DIDN'T RETURN

Feared the Maple Is Aground Somewhere in the James River.

NORFOLK, VA., June 11.—Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf, Miss Metcalf and the secretary's aid and others of the secretary's party, are aboard the lighthouse tender Maple, which went to Jamestown Island to-day, and whose failure to reach here up to a late hour to-night has caused a belief that the vessel is aground. The secretary and party left here at 8 A. M. and were due to return here at 6 P. M. At a late hour to-night they had not been heard from, and it there are no advices by daylight the tug Potomac will proceed up the James River to ascertain the cause of the delay.

STEAMER BLOWS UP; IDENTITY NOT DISCLOSED

BREST, June 11.—A steamer, whose identity has not been conclusively established, went ashore to-day in the Strait of Brest, and it is feared that all hands were lost. Details are lacking. The steamer is believed to be the Yowa, a fruit boat from Plymouth for Brest.

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Asked to Call. The gentleman who purchased 250 wraps at the post office at 10 C. at 10 C. is requested to call at the stamp window.

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SECRETARY TAFT WILL VISIT JAPAN

Believed That He Will Go There to Allay Hostile Feeling.

RIDICULING TALK OF WAR

Few Japanese Sympathizers Are to Be Found in America Now.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—It is more than likely that when Secretary Taft goes to the Philippines this year he will spend some time in Japan, as the guest of the Japanese government. It is believed the President and the War Secretary, as well as Secretary Root, plan to have this visit, in order to do what is possible towards allaying anti-American sentiment in Japan.

The administration is perfectly willing to go this far towards conciliating Japan. It will not make concessions. It will not apologize. It may, as was stated yesterday in this correspondence, go so far as to administer a distinct rebuke of some character to the Japanese government. It is believed the attitude of the State Department towards Japan is now precisely that which the American public will approve—one of dignity, moderation and calmness—ready to conciliate, if conciliation be not asked at the price of our dignity, but determined to go not a step beyond the bounds of conventional international diplomatic usage.

All for Japan Once.

Formerly there was manifest at Washington a disposition to yield many things to the little Japan, a spirit of easy tolerance of the little fellows, who were unused to civilized usages. But this day has passed, so irritating have the Japs become in the past year, or such a matter. During the progress of Japan's war with Russia the government here was embarrassed by the frequent outbreak of the little fellows, who were unused to civilized usages. But this day has passed, so irritating have the Japs become in the past year, or such a matter. During the progress of Japan's war with Russia the government here was embarrassed by the frequent outbreak of the little fellows, who were unused to civilized usages. But this day has passed, so irritating have the Japs become in the past year, or such a matter. During the progress of Japan's war with Russia the government here was embarrassed by the frequent outbreak of the little fellows, who were unused to civilized usages. 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On the afternoon following the first battle at Port Arthur, at the beginning of the war, the Japanese minister, Mr. Nomura, who came down to read the bulletin boards, were almost mobbed by an excited crowd of Japanese sympathizers, and had to hold a levee on the sidewalk on Pennsylvania Avenue. In fact, the pro-Japanese sentiment became so strong that President Roosevelt had to issue an order directing officials of the government and departmental attaches to abstain from discussing the war.

How Feeling Has Changed.

But all that has changed now. It is not hard to find men who were formerly with Japan in sympathy during the war who do not now express regret that Russia had not won. Incidentally, President Roosevelt is blamed for not having allowed the two nations to fight the war to a finish and giving Russia a chance to become a strong power in the Pacific. The Japanese have become so cocky, and they have been so outspoken in their criticisms of the American people and their government, especially our Constitution and our congressional enactments with reference to immigration, that American officials who have had to meet and deal with Japanese representatives have lost all that sympathetic feeling of which they were formerly conscious. It is probably the same with the American people, who have had the opportunity to know the Japanese since the conclusion of the war.

Japs Eager to Fight.

An official said to-day that it was believed that the masses of the people of Japan were eager to fight America. They believe that it will be as easy and as quick to conquer America as it was to conquer Russia. The population of the latter is much greater. Japan is overwhelmingly in debt as the result of the last war. The common people believe the simplest way to lift the debt is to fight and vanquish America, and compel the payment of an indemnity large enough to wipe out the indebtedness.

Of course, the enlightened statesmen of Japan do not cherish any such beliefs concerning the ease with which the United States could be whipped. This class does not want war. War cannot be waged without money. It is realized that it would be an utter impossibility for Japan to secure financial support in Europe for a war against America, the outcome of which would be an absolute certainty from the beginning. The termination of such a war would not only be disastrous to Japanese arms, but would mean the plunging of the empire into a debt-burden from which she could not emerge in generations.

The clear realization of these facts by the Mikado and his advisers causes the belief in Washington that a war is remote. Wars are won by the side with the longest pocketbook. Japan is pretty short. Panama is of no infrequent occurrence. One American has eight times the earning capacity of a Japanese; stated differently, one Japanese earns as much as eight Japanese. It will take such a nation a long time to pay a great debt as that under which Japan is laboring.

How the Fleets Rank.

Although there is no probability of war with Japan in the near future, naval and army officers are interested in comparing the strength of the two powers, especially on the sea, where the fighting would be done in case of war. The United States is third among the powers in point of naval strength. Japan is fifth. The strength of the two powers on the sea is as follows:

America—Battleships, 21; armored cruisers, 8; protected cruisers, 43; torpedo boats, 32; destroyers, 16; submarines, 8; coast defense, 11.

Japan—Battleships, 11; armored cruisers, 10; protected cruisers, 19; torpedo boats, 17; destroyers, 54; submarines, 7; coast defense, 13.

Vessels Now Building.

America—Battleships, 8; armored cruisers, 4; protected cruisers, 3; destroyers, 5; submarines, 4.

Japan—Battleships, 3; armored cruisers, 4; protected cruisers, 1.

PASS RECOUNT BILL OVER VETO OF MAYOR.

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SENATOR MORGAN IS DEAD



SUDDEN DEATH OF SENATOR MORGAN

(Continued from First Page.)

One of the most distinguished members of the Senate.

Born in Athens, Tenn., June 20, 1824, young Morgan went to Alabama at the age of nine years, and there received his education. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, and rapidly gained a high reputation as a lawyer and speaker. He was a presidential elector in 1860, voting for Breckinridge. Mr. Morgan, devoted to the every interest of the South and of his State, was chosen a delegate to the Alabama Convention, which declared for secession. He entered the Confederate Army in 1862, and in 1863 was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. In his State a regiment of which he was made colonel. In 1863 he was commissioned brigadier-general, and commanded a division under General Johnston. The gallant record of Morgan and his men is a matter of history.

After the war General Morgan resumed the practice of law at Selma, Ala. He was presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1876, and in 1877 was elected to the United States Senate, where he had served with distinction continuously since. In 1900 there was no opposition to him, and he received the very high compliment of having the vote of every member of the Alabama Senate and House cast for him. He had long been recognized as one of the ablest leaders of the Democrats in the Senate. He was for years a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and for a long period its chairman. For one or more sessions he was chairman of the Committee on Oceanic Affairs, but he favored the Nicaragua Canal route instead of the Panama route. In November, 1903, he was removed from that post. He was an earnest and able advocate of the recognition of Cuban independence, and was popularly in all parts of the country by his eloquent speeches in behalf of Cuba. In 1892 he was appointed by President Harrison one of the board of arbitration on the Bering Sea Fisheries, and in 1898 was one of the commission appointed by President McKinley to prepare a system of laws and organize the